

North Carolina Argus.

VOL. I—NO. 36.

WADESBOROUGH, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1859.

NEW SERIES.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY
WATSON & DANLEY.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Single copies, Two Dollars per year, invariably in advance.
To Clubs of Ten and upwards, it will be furnished at One Dollar and a Half per copy.
No subscription received for less than six months.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
ONE SQUARE, TEN LINES OR LESS REVERSIVE.
Three insertions..... \$1 50
Two months, or nine insertions..... 2 50
Three months, or thirteen insertions..... 4 00
Six months..... 7 00
One year..... 12 00
Advertisements must state the number of lines they wish their advertisements inserted; otherwise they will be continued till forbidden, and charged according to the above.
Agreements will be made with yearly advertisers on liberal and advantageous terms.
Professional and Business Cards, not exceeding five lines in length, will be inserted for \$5 a year; if exceeding five lines will be charged the same as other advertisements.
Obituary notices free when not exceeding twenty lines; all above twenty lines at advertisement rates.

ROBINSON'S MANIPULATED GUANO.
THIS UNEQUALLED FERTILIZER, COMPOSED of one-half best PERUVIAN GUANO, one-half best GROUND BONE and the best PHOSPHATIC GUANO, is in condition for immediate use, being prepared by new and improved machinery, which means the most perfect combination is effected, reducing all to a uniform fine powder; and for application by DRILL or otherwise, it is in the most perfect order. And I have no hesitation in saying, that for ALL CROPS it is equal to any fertilizer ever offered to the farming community. THE QUALITY WILL BE KEPT PERFECTLY UNIFORM in all cases, and WARRANTED to contain 5 per cent. of AMMONIA and 45 to 50 per cent. of BONE PHOSPHATE OF LIME. It is put up in good bags, weighing about 150 lbs. each. Purchasers will please notice that the name, "F. ROBINSON," is branded on each bag—none other is genuine.
My long experience in the trade, and the general satisfaction heretofore given by all Guanos sold by me, will I hope, be a guarantee that the article now offered will be as represented. I will also keep constantly on hand the best PERUVIAN, MEXICAN and other GUANOS, which I will sell as low as any house in the city.
F. ROBINSON,
Nos. 4 & 6 Hollingsworth street,
(Near Pratt st. Wharf),
Baltimore.

ROBINSON'S MANIPULATED GUANO,
Is also sold in lots to suit by the following Agents:
J. C. NEVETT, Alexandria, Va.
GARRISON & MAIGNE, Norfolk, Va.
E. H. SKINNER & CO., Richmond, Va.
THOS. BRANCH & SONS, Petersburg, Va.
T. C. & B. G. WORTH, Wilmington, N. C.

NEW WORK BY REV. J. H. INGRAHAM.
JUST PUBLISHED.
THE PILLAR OF FIRE,
OR, ISRAEL IN BONDAGE.
By the author of "The Prince of the House of David."
Being an account of the wonderful scenes in the LIFE OF THE SON OF PHAROAH'S DAUGHTER. (Moses), from his youth to the ascent of Mount Sinai; comprising, as by an eye-witness, HIS MIRACLES BEFORE PHAROAH, PASSAGE OF THE RED SEA, and RECEPTION OF THE LAW ON MOUNT SINAI. Containing an elaborate and richly colored description of the Architecture of the Egyptians, their Manners, and Customs in Peace and War, in the Temple, the Family, the Court, and at the Tomb; and also of the Israelites while in the Land of Bondage; together with Picturesque Sketches of the Hebrews under their Taskmasters, of Scenes, Processions and Spectacles upon and beside the Nile, and Legends of the Obelisks, Sphinxes and Pyramids, and of their Founders before the Flood. Delimitations of Beautiful Women—Miriam, Abigail, Lot, and Quirina; and of Wonderful Men—Aaron, Balaam, (Moses), and the Prince of Uz, (Job)—narrated in a series of Letters from a Syrian Prince, traveling in Egypt, to his Royal Mother, Queen of Tyre.

The volume abounds in characteristic passages of highly original beauty, and dramatic incident. To the 10,000 readers of "The Prince of the House of David" we need only say that this book is by the same Author, and more wonderfully interesting and enchanting.
ONE VOLUME, LARGE 12mo. 600 PP. ILLUSTRATED.
Price \$1.25.
Sent to any address by mail, postpaid, on receipt of the price.
PUDNEY & RUSSELL, Publishers,
79 John street, New York.
AGENTS WANTED.

DEWENTISTRY.
B. B. HORTON, DENTIST, WADESBORO',
N. C., will operate on TEETH at the following LOW rates, for persons who call at my office to have their work done, or pay cash: Gold Plugs, \$1.50; Teeth on Pivots, \$4; Teeth on Gold Plate, \$8 each up to six—all above that \$6 each; a Full Upper Set on Suction, \$75; Lower Teeth, same. All other operations equally low. When I have to credit my old charges will be made. I can refer those who wish it to some of the most respectable citizens for whom I have plugged teeth eighteen years ago; some plugs are still in and doing well. For others I have put in teeth on pivots and gold plate, some full sets on suction, which they have worn for several years, and are still wearing, all doing well; and many other operations, which have been done for about eighteen years, all doing well. But as I warrant all my operations, and have the advantage of upwards of eighteen years' practical experience, I have no doubt but I can give satisfaction to all who are disposed to patronize and give me a fair trial, which is all I ask.
N. B.—Having engaged in the Photographic Art, some have been induced to believe I had quit the practice of Dentistry. Now this is a false impression. I have not made enough to justify my retiring from the business. On the contrary, I am better prepared now than ever to operate on teeth, and am still in the field, ready at all times to attend to all calls from this or any of the adjoining counties, and respectfully ask a continuance of that patronage heretofore so graciously bestowed. So some who have not had their teeth set in laughing order, and then get one of my superb Ambrotype.
So you who have beauty to HORTON should take it, and you who have none should go let him make it.
10-35

CHICKERING & SON'S PIANOS!
THE SUBSCRIBER, BEING AGENT FOR THE sale of the above celebrated Pianos, informs the public respectively that he will be shortly in Wadeboro'. All persons wishing to purchase a good Piano will be shown FOURTEEN DIFFERENT STYLES. Every Piano warranted.
PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIRED in a satisfactory manner on no charge.
F. A. E. BOHNSTEDT.
Mr. B. carries with him letters of recommendation from gentlemen of Wilmington, North Carolina, where he resides.

CARDS—BUSINESS AND VISITING—BEAUTIFULLY and cheaply printed at this office.

KERRISON & LEIDING,
—IMPORTERS—
Wholesale and Retail,
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
MARL STREET, ONE DOOR FROM KING,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
[22-17] N. H. MANN L.

ASHE & HARGRAVE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Practice in partnership in the county of Anson, except on the Criminal Docket in the County Court, (J. R. Hargrave being County Solicitor.)
They will attend to the collection of all claims entrusted to them in Anson and the surrounding counties.
T. S. Ashe attends the Courts of Richmond, Montgomery, Stanly, Cabarrus, Union and Anson.
J. R. Hargrave those of Montgomery, Stanly and Anson.
Office at Wadeboro'.
THOMAS S. ASHE. | J. R. HARGRAVE.
19-47

ELVANS & THOMPSON,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
Dealers in Coach, Cabinet and Upholstery Hardware,
Bar Iron and Steel.
A Complete Assortment of NUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, SHAFTS, &c., &c.
12-47

E. P. SIMMONS,
Watch and Clock Repairer,
ANSONVILLE, N. C.
Jewelry, &c., neatly and substantially repaired, and all work warranted twelve months.

ARGIA DABBS,
Repairer of Clocks.
ALL PERSONS HAVING CLOCKS THAT ARE out of order and need repairs, can have them put into good running order, and warranted to keep time, by calling upon me. My work has been tested throughout Anson and Union, and will be certified by citizens whose clocks I have put in order. [30-6m]

THE CUBA QUESTION YET UNSETTLED,
AND
UNCLE SAM INSOLVENT.
BUT THE QUESTION IN WHICH THE CITIZENS of Anson and the adjoining country should be more directly concerned, and upon which rests a considerable item of domestic economy, is where they can obtain the best

BOOTS AND SHOES,
Harness, Saddles, Bridles,
AND LEATHER,
AT THE LOWEST PRICE.
To decide properly and satisfactorily this question they must EXAMINE and COMPARE.
By calling at High Mount Tannery, four miles west of Wadeboro', they will find a large stock of LEATHER of all kinds: BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS and SADDLES, neatly and substantially put up, which will and shall be SOLD AS LOW AS THEY CAN BE AFFORDED IN THE STATE, OR GIVEN IN EXCHANGE FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE, FOR WHICH A LIBERAL PRICE will be made.
Call and examine, as I am determined to sell.
REPAIRING done with neatness and dispatch.
J. C. CARAWAY.

50,000 lbs. Raw Hides Wanted,
For which I will pay the highest market prices.
March 10, 1859-26-ly
J. C. C.

E. Hutchinson,
CABINET MAKER,
RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC that he continues to manufacture all articles in his line of business. Furniture of every description made to order. In addition to the above he manufactures all kinds of INSIDE CARPENTER WORK—such as Blinds, Doors, Sash, Shelving, or any other work pertaining to the interior of a dwelling house.
COFFINS made to order, at the shortest notice. He wishes it to be understood that he can and will furnish Coffins of pine, poplar, walnut or mahogany. The House is now offered for sale. For economy and quality, the Furniture good and in good order, the Stables, Lots, &c., "O. K." in short, as those acquainted with the property well know, a better opportunity for sale and profitable investment is rarely to be found.
If not sold in a short time, the property will be rented on reasonable terms.
In my absence S. W. Neal, Esq., will show the premises.
10-47
STREATER & HUTCHINSON.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE
THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE TOWN of Wadeboro', known as the
ANSON HOTEL,
together with the OUT-BUILDINGS and FURNITURE, including everything necessary to carry on the business, is now offered for sale. For economy and quality, the Furniture good and in good order, the Stables, Lots, &c., "O. K." in short, as those acquainted with the property well know, a better opportunity for sale and profitable investment is rarely to be found.
If not sold in a short time, the property will be rented on reasonable terms.
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10-47
STREATER & HUTCHINSON.

BARGAINS IN BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS SEVERAL FINE NEW BUGGIES and TWO FINE FAMILY CARRIAGES for sale—two together with some SECOND HAND WORK that he is anxious to sell. BARGAINS MAY BE HAD! This notice is none of that sorry kind which floods this country.
[20-47]
J. P. SMITH.

TAKE NOTICE.
ON AND AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF APRIL next, my terms for the sale of LUMBER will be: For good lumber 80c. cash, or \$1 credit, \$1 00; Refuse lumber 50c. cash, or 40c. credit; Rough Edge lumber 35c. cash, or 40c. credit.
THOMAS GILLEDGE.
28-47
CALVIN LILLY.

KEROSENE LAMPS AND OIL.
AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF THESE NON-EXPLOSIVE, ECONOMICAL, AND UNSURPASSED LAMPS. One of these lamps will give a light equal to four candles, and consumes about one cent's worth of oil in three hours. For economy and brilliancy of light they cannot be equalled. For sale by
SMITH & LINDSEY.
[2-47]

REMOVAL.
WE HAVE REMOVED FROM OUR OLD stand opposite the Brick Store to the new corner house occupied by S. W. Neal, opposite the COURT-HOUSE, where we will be happy to see all our friends and customers.
SMITH & LINDSEY.
17-47

BANK DEEDS—FOR SALE AT THE ARGUS OFFICE.

NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS.
[For the Argus.]
IMPROMPTU LINES.
By CURRAN.
Written on being asked by a Friend "If I ever prayed for him."
Pray for thee? Oh, yes, my friend,
In prayer thy name I ever blend—
That Heaven's blessings most divine,
While thou art here, may 'e'er be thine.
I do not ask that deeds of fame
May shed their lustre round thy name;
Thine I ask not wealth may be,
Nor power its influence give to thee.
When "morning thieth," and when eve
Thy blush on western skies doth leave,
That from my heart a prayer ascends
For erring soul and much loved friends.
For thee I pray life's sunny hours
May banish every cloud that lowers;
And unseen angels guard thy way,
And hover round thee night and day.
But, oh! there is one earnest plea
That's always breathed most fervently—
That ever lingers in my heart,
To rise for thee where 'e'er thou art:
From dark temptation, oh! dear friend,
I pray that He may thee defend;
And guide thee erring steps aright,
When straying from the path of light.
At glorious morn, at eve so bright,
And in the solemn hush of night—
In every thought that soars on high—
Thy prayer is wafted to the sky:
"Into temptation lead him not!"
Oh! that petition's 'e'er forgot,
But steals with earnest fervor,
From my soul's deep fount for thee.

Thus art answered. And now from the depths of thy
For me let sincere prayers ascend; [heart,
And when 'e'er on thy lips trembles soul-increase pure,
Blend with it the name of thy friend.
Oh! ask, that for my wand'ring steps evermore
A gentle guide Jesus may be;
And know when for me thy prayer rises above,
I also will still pray for thee.
WASHINGTON, April 24, 1859.

"Pink," the New York correspondent of the Charleston Courier, writes to that paper as follows: "A matter of public interest, not only to the people of this city, but to the moralists and economists of other latitudes and localities, is the recent report made by Dr. W. W. Sanger, the eminent resident physician of Blackwell's Island, (one of our public benevolent institutions.) In his report, the Doctor says: It must be acknowledged that it does not present a flattering view of the condition of things. The increase of the number of patients is 1331 at the Island Hospital. The nativity of the patients ranks in the following ratio: natives, 24.8 per cent.; foreigners, 75.2 per cent. Of the foreigners, four-fifths are from Ireland, and nine-tenths from the British dominions. More than half range from seventeen to twenty-five years of age; three-fifths are unmarried, and one-fifth widowed. Eighty-five out of every hundred patients were previous drunkards. The proportion of intemperate drinkers to a greater or less degree; of whom sixty-one were intemperate drinkers. The figures stand thus: temperate drinkers, 628; moderate drinkers, 972; intemperate drinkers, 1829; habitual drunkards, 898. The proportion of intemperate drinkers was largest among the uneducated and the children of parents not temperate.
"The proportion of Protestants was 32 per cent. of Roman Catholics, 63 per cent.; of Jews, 2.10 per cent.; non-professors, 4 per cent. Of those whose occupations required mental ability, the proportion was 6.10 per cent.; mechanical knowledge, 31 per cent.; physical strength merely 63.2 per cent. About 69 per cent were discharged cured; the relieved rated at 18 per cent."

HOME MANUFACTURE OF RAILROAD IRON.
It is stated that the Northeast and Southwest Alabama Railroad Company contemplates establishing a rolling mill in the neighborhood of Elyton, for the purpose of manufacturing the iron to be used thereon. The site chosen is said to be in the midst of a rich iron and coal region, and the proposition is generally applauded. There are now about 700 miles of projected road still to be finished in the State, to iron which will require, as estimated, 56,000 tons of rail, costing \$3,566,000 if imported from abroad, but only \$2,240,000, or \$1,310,000 less, if produced at home. But it is not only in this point of view that the proposition is a good one. The \$2,240,000—instead of going abroad will be spent at home, in the support of many a happy home and the building up of institutions in which consists our greatest security as a republican people.

GROWING OF THE EARTH.—A book has been recently published by Captain Alfred W. Drayton, of the British army, on the present, past, and future condition of the earth. He undertakes to prove that "our earth is growing larger, and our distance from the sun increasing." He observes that measured degrees of the meridian in modern times have often been longer than those of olden time. The yearly growth of the planet seems to be stated at three quarters of an inch in the mile. When the earth becomes as large as Jupiter, the obliquity of the ecliptic will be only two degrees.

DEATH TO THE BUGS.—The following remedy is said to be infallible: Take two pounds of good alum, bruise it and reduce it nearly to powder; dissolve it in three quarts of boiling water, letting it remain in a warm place till the alum is dissolved. The alum water is to be applied hot, by means of a brush, to every joint and crevice. Brush the crevices in the floor of the skirting board if they are suspected places; whitewash the ceiling, putting in plenty of alum, and there will be an end to their dropping from thence.

PRETTY GOOD.—J. R. Stevens, in reply to a call made upon him by "Many Voters" of Rockingham, Va., avows his willingness to serve them if elected, if the Democracy of the county cannot procure a suitable man, but says: "I wish it distinctly understood, however, that I must be elected by spontaneous combustion, as I cannot condescend to electioneer. If any of the voters wish to shake my hand they can do so by calling at Conrad's Store; and their children will be kissed when presented to me with clean faces."

THE ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS now numbers about 200,000 members in the United States, and paid out last year \$350,000 for the relief of the sick and \$12,000 for the education of orphans.

SPEECH OF HON. W. C. RIVES,
IN THE CITY OF RICHMOND,
MAY 3, 1859.

Mr. Rives began by remarking, that the habits and pursuits of his life, for many years past, had removed him entirely from scenes of political excitement. I have no desire, he said, again to engage in them. While I had a public duty to perform, I endeavored to discharge it honestly, faithfully, and to the best of my ability,—more anxious to serve than to win, to please my constituents. Cherishing with sincerity the principles I brought with me into public life, I could not, as an honest man, change them at the bidding of party. My services were no longer acceptable; and I have since lived a private citizen, contented and happy, with no complaints or regrets in the past—no aspirations in the future.

But, fellow-citizens, I should be sorry to say that I have lived an unconcerned spectator of public events. In a free country, every citizen, the humblest and most obscure, as well as the highest, has a patriotic duty to perform in watching over and defending, according to his opportunities, the precious deposit of the public liberties. Cannot I be called upon to do so, from time to time, I have been much caused by patriotic anxiety, but never so much as at the present moment.

It is this conviction which has induced me—I may say constrained me—not without many struggles against the force of habit and that love of retirement which grows stronger by every day's indulgence, to appear before you, in obedience to the flattering call that has been made upon me. I know how incapable I am of adding, by anything I can say, to the force of the many able and eloquent appeals that have been already addressed to the intelligence and manliness of the country. But powerless as my voice is, I feel that I should be recreant to the duty of a good citizen, if I were not to raise it in such a cause, while there may be one of my countrymen willing to listen to me.

I do not appear before you to plead for the triumph of a party. No, fellow citizens; it is a far higher cause which now demands the exertions of us all. A bold and unblinking corruption has invaded every department of our national administration, which, if not promptly and vigorously checked by the sovereign re-uke of the people, must soon engulf the public liberty, as it is rapidly undermining the public morals.

The wisdom and valor of our ancestors bequeathed to us noble free institutions, which were intended to place the public liberty securely under the guardianship of the public virtue. It is these noble institutions which during official abuses, emboldened by impunity, would now pervert to the destruction of Liberty, by undermining every guarantee provided for its security—even the virtue and patriotism of the people themselves. Shall we not, then, rally to their defence, one and all of us? Shall we be told that this is the cause of a party? Believe me, fellow citizens, it is the vital cause of constitutional freedom—the common cause of every American citizen; Democrat, Whig, or by whatever party designation he may have been hitherto known, who values his birthright, and is manfully determined to defend it.

I have presented to you no exaggerated picture of our present condition, nor of our present situation. Revelations brought out during the late session of Congress, have placed them before the public in a form not to be questioned. Look at the report upon public printing; and you will see there how elaborately and ingeniously, in that large department of the public expenditure, corruption has been organized into a system to multiply bribes to the employees and supporters of the Government. Every contract, whether for paper, for printing, for lithography, for engraving, has been so managed as not only to yield a rich harvest to the contractor himself, but to the officer of the Government who awards the contract, and to the intermediate agents employed as brokers to procure it. This is a single job made, by its ramifications, to enlist and remunerate a dozen or more political retainers, at an enormous cost to the Treasury; for the prices allowed to the contractor must be correspondingly high, to enable him to pay the customary bribes to his patrons and associates.

And this rank scene of corruption has been passing under the very nose of the Government, in the city of Washington. One of these levers of black mail—one who received the modest sum of \$39,000 for his good-will and patronage in the sale and brokerage of public contracts—was but the other day owner and conductor of the official organ of the Government, and is even now, we are told, public printer in fact, though not in name.

Look now at the huge report made upon the operations in the navy yards of Philadelphia and Brooklyn—a document gigantic in its proportions, but yet more gigantic and startling in the official inquiries it reveals. I have neither the time nor the patience to enter into the disquieting details of these revelations. But one glaring and monstrous fact appears from them all—the systematic employment of contracts for every variety of work and materials in both of these vast establishments, and that with the direct avowal of Government itself, to reward party services, and to debauch the suffrages of the people.

There you will see contracts involving large amounts of the public money, directed by the Government to be given, in open violation of law, to the highest, instead of the lowest bidder, for the sole consideration of the number of subsidized voters in the employment of the preferred party, whose suffrages were required in the critical moment of a contested election. So manifestly and systematically was this policy carried out in one of these establishments, that Democratic members of Congress representing the adjoining districts were formally constituted by the Government its authorized agents for making an equitable division of the public spoils among its supporters; and in this manner, the yard was filled to the number of several thousand, with worthless and incompetent men, whose only claim to employment was founded on political service, and among whom, in the language of the report, "idleness, theft, insubordination, fraud, and gross neglect of duty, prevailed to an alarming extent."

The developments made present the Government as moving in a constant circle of corruption. First, the Government, with the public money, corrupts the contractors and their employees to vote for members of Congress; then the contractors corrupt the members of Congress, with a stipulated per centage, to procure them other contracts; and finally, the members of Congress, by one species of influence or another, corrupt the Government to bestow the contracts which they had stipulated to obtain.

But, fellow-citizens, I cannot follow out these revolting details; there they are upon record, where you can examine them for yourselves, and ponder on the mournful degeneracy of the public morals they disclose, and upon your solemn duty, as men and patriots, to rebuke and correct the evil. I have referred to these things with the deepest humiliation as an American citizen. I sincerely wish, for the honor of my country, that they could be shown to be party libels. But, unfortunately, the facts are too widespread and universal—to admit either of denial or suppression.

The whole scene, filled with abhorrence, is propagated on the winds to the corners of the earth. What has made Washington, as the central seat of the government—the public offices—Congress itself, a byword and reproach with the yet uncontaminated mass of the people, but the belief that corruption festers there, and is thence diffused, like a subtle poison, through every branch of the public administration depending upon it? Have not Senators of the dominant party—elevated by their character as well as their position—openly proclaimed in the Senate chamber their solemn conviction that the Government of the United States, of which they form a part, "is the most corrupt now existing on the habitable globe?"

The time is come, then, when patriots and good men of all political denominations must seriously reflect upon the duties which they owe to their country, irrespective of mere party considerations. If we mean to preserve the noble heritage of freedom which our ancestors have transmitted to us, now is the time to make the effort. Public morality is the only basis on which free institutions can stand. If that is once sapped, the edifice itself must crumble to the ground.

I have not been an inattentive observer, fellow-citizens, of what has passed in other countries, as well as our own, during the eventful epoch in which we live. I have witnessed the downfall of an ancient monarchy in Europe. I have seen a constitutional representative government established upon its ruins; and in eighteen short years, I have seen that government subverted by a revolution, to make way, after a brief and convulsive period of anarchy, for a military despotism.

What has occasioned the premature downfall of the representative government of France? It was political corruption undermining it at its base. Louis Philippe and his ministers, instead of resting on the virtue and intelligence of the country for support, sought to rule it by an open, franchise system of corruption. The elective franchise being confined to a comparatively small portion of the nation, and that fraction being itself corrupted by the Government, the mass of the people could right themselves only by revolution; and the Government fell.

It is a remarkable instance of the certainty with which effects follow their causes in the political world, that M. de Tocqueville, one of the most profound political philosophers of this or any other age, announced from his place in the Chamber of Deputies, while all seemed sure and stable in the eyes of the Government, that the country was sleeping on a volcano, and that the eruption was at hand. And what was the ground of his prediction? There then had been no popular tumults—no public disorder. He pointed alone to the depravation of the public morals by the mal-practices of the Government—the system of political corruptions it had introduced, and on which it relied—as the fatal cause which must inevitably bring on a national catastrophe.

Now, fellow-citizens, I take upon myself, with some knowledge of facts in both countries, to say that, great as were the abuses then committed by the Government of France, they were, in no respect, greater than those which are here, in this day revealed to us as habitually, systematically practiced by our own Government. Fortunately for us, our political institutions have, in the general right of suffrage, furnished the people of America with an efficient instrument for the peaceable correction of these abuses, if they choose to make use of it. This great right, Mr. Jefferson has emphatically told us, is the appropriate and "peaceable corrective of abuses, which in other countries are lopped by the sword of revolution." But if the people enslaved by their party leaders, will not apply the corrective, it is the same thing as if they had it not; and we must then, like other nations, run the risk of violent reactions and revolutions, of which few can foresee the issue, when they are once entered upon.

We have had impressive admonitions that these are not mere visionary speculations, even in this land of the largest liberty. What have already been the results of the heedless exercise of the party enslavement of the right of suffrage in the hands of certain portions of the American people? Have we not seen vigilance committees forcibly superseding, in several large communities, municipal governments that spring from the forms of popular election, but whose abuses and corruptions were so great that the most virtuous and, in general, peace-loving citizens, co-operated in their overthrow; and even those who gave existence to them by their suffrages, looked on, and rejoiced in their downfall?

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The time is come, then, when patriots and good men of all political denominations must seriously reflect upon the duties which they owe to their country, irrespective of mere party considerations. If we mean to preserve the noble heritage of freedom which our ancestors have transmitted to us, now is the time to make the effort. Public morality is the only basis on which free institutions can stand. If that is once sapped, the edifice itself must crumble to the ground.

I have not been an inattentive observer, fellow-citizens, of what has passed in other countries, as well as our own, during the eventful epoch in which we live. I have witnessed the downfall of an ancient monarchy in Europe. I have seen a constitutional representative government established upon its ruins; and in eighteen short years, I have seen that government subverted by a revolution, to make way, after a brief and convulsive period of anarchy, for a military despotism.

What has occasioned the premature downfall of the representative government of France? It was political corruption undermining it at its base. Louis Philippe and his ministers, instead of resting on the virtue and intelligence of the country for support, sought to rule it by an open, franchise system of corruption. The elective franchise being confined to a comparatively small portion of the nation, and that fraction being itself corrupted by the Government, the mass of the people could right themselves only by revolution; and the Government fell.

It is a remarkable instance of the certainty with which effects follow their causes in the political world, that M. de Tocqueville, one of the most profound political philosophers of this or any other age, announced from his place in the Chamber of Deputies, while all seemed sure and stable in the eyes of the Government, that the country was sleeping on a volcano, and that the eruption was at hand. And what was the ground of his prediction? There then had been no popular tumults—no public disorder. He pointed alone to the depravation of the public morals by the mal-practices of the Government—the system of political corruptions it had introduced, and on which it relied—as the fatal cause which must inevitably bring on a national catastrophe.

Now, fellow-citizens, I take upon myself, with some knowledge of facts in both countries, to say that, great as were the abuses then committed by the Government of France, they were, in no respect, greater than those which are here, in this day revealed to us as habitually, systematically practiced by our own Government. Fortunately for us, our political institutions have, in the general right of suffrage, furnished the people of America with an efficient instrument for the peaceable correction of these abuses, if they choose to make use of it. This great right, Mr. Jefferson has emphatically told us, is the appropriate and "peaceable corrective of abuses, which in other countries are lopped by the sword of revolution." But if the people enslaved by their party leaders, will not apply the corrective, it is the same thing as if they had it not; and we must then, like other nations, run the risk of violent reactions and revolutions, of which few can foresee the issue, when they are once entered upon.

We have had impressive admonitions that these are not mere visionary speculations, even in this land of the largest liberty. What have already been the results of the heedless exercise of the party enslavement of the right of suffrage in the hands of certain portions of the American people? Have we not seen vigilance committees forcibly superseding, in several large communities, municipal governments that spring from the forms of popular election, but whose abuses and corruptions were so great that the most virtuous and, in general, peace-loving citizens, co-operated in their overthrow; and even those who gave existence to them by their suffrages, looked on, and rejoiced in their downfall?

There you will see contracts involving large amounts of the public money, directed by the Government to be given, in open violation of law, to the highest, instead of the lowest bidder, for the sole consideration of the number of subsidized voters in the employment of the preferred party, whose suffrages were required in the critical moment of a contested election. So manifestly and systematically was this policy carried out in one of these establishments, that Democratic members of Congress representing the adjoining districts were formally constituted by the Government its authorized agents for making an equitable division of the public spoils among its supporters; and in this manner, the yard was filled to the number of several thousand, with worthless and incompetent men, whose only claim to employment was founded on political service, and among whom, in the language of the report, "idleness, theft, insubordination, fraud, and gross neglect of duty, prevailed to an alarming extent."

The developments made present the Government as moving in a constant circle of corruption. First, the Government, with the public money, corrupts the contractors and their employees to vote for members of Congress; then the contractors corrupt the members of Congress, with a stipulated per centage, to procure them other contracts; and finally, the members of Congress, by one species of influence or another, corrupt the Government to bestow the contracts which they had stipulated to obtain.

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owe no allegiance but to your country; and she now calls upon you to perform your duty, your whole duty to her, fearlessly as patriots, conscientiously as men.

It is the fatal doctrine of passive party obedience and non-resistance—a doctrine so long and successfully inculcated by the party in power—that has brought the affairs of our country into their present deplorable condition. They have assiduously taught that the first, and indeed only duty, of every man, in the exercise of his civil and political functions, is to follow and obey his party leaders; that the predominance of his party, under all circumstances, and whatever be the consequences to his country, is the one paramount and absorbing object which should engage all his zeal, to the disregard of every dictate of conscience, and of every call of patriotism.

This mercenary and slavish doctrine has been enforced by the terms of excommunication on the one hand—by the lavish promises of reward on the other. "To the victor belongs the spoils of victory," is the motto emblazoned on their standard. The offices, the employments of the Government, are no longer, in their eyes, public trusts, to be conferred and administered for the public good; but of every grade and description, from the highest to the lowest, they are the legitimate booty of a conquering party, to be dealt out in largesses and rewards to its followers.

Through jobs, through contracts, through the prodigal and unscrupulous expenditure of the public money, upon every possible pretext the Treasury is delivered up to pillage, to stimulate the activity and feed the cupidity of partisan hatreds